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ABSTRACT

Developed for eighth grade students reading on or above grade level, this self-correcting unit covers the background of the Constitution, the Preamble, the seven articles, and the amendments. Material is divided into two sections. The teacher section outlines activities, materials, evaluation options, and follow-up activities. A crossword puzzle and answer key are also included. The bulk of the material is contained in the student section which includes directions, readings, and self-check exercises which allow students to progress at their own pace through the unit. A final review section and test measure student comprehension of the unit. (LP)

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The Constitution

Revised Edition

Greenfield Express GEMS Management System

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Written By: Marianne Reese

READING DEMONSTRATION PROJECT
GREENFIELD JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL
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SO 015 872

THE CONSTITUTION

INTRODUCTION

This unit was developed for eighth grade students, reading on or above grade level. This self-correcting unit covers the background to the Constitution, Preamble, the seven articles, and the amendments. The final test is corrected by the teacher and if at least 80% is scored, the student receives a Constitution Certificate of Award.

OBJECTIVES

1. The student will become familiar with the almanac as a reference book through a series of exercises.
2. The student will use the cross reference in an encyclopedia to find information to complete exercises.
3. Skimming skills will be used by the student to quickly find information.
4. After being given directions for writing a topic sentence, the student will write a topic sentence.
5. The student will build a paragraph around a topic sentence.
6. The student will answer a subjective question using a topic sentence and supporting subtopic sentences.
7. The student will study for the final test by using the four steps listed in this unit, section 8.
8. The successful completion of this unit will reinforce the teaching of the Constitution as a U.S. History requirement.

ACTIVITIES AND MATERIALS

This Constitution unit is designed to allow the student to progress at his own speed. However, it may be used as a class activity. The materials needed for this unit are copies of the almanac and a set of encyclopedias. Other reference books may be brought into the class if desired, but these are not necessary to complete the unit.

This unit also includes a cross-word puzzle which uses words found in the Constitution unit. This puzzle may be used either to introduce vocabulary or as a follow-up activity.

To introduce this unit the following A.V. materials may be helpful:

Kern County Schools Library

Making and Adoption of the Constitution	FS 2007
Almanacs and Yearbooks	FS 646
Digging for Facts	FS 1336
Your Study Skills - Using Reference Materials	MP 1427
Reviewing	FS 1176
Bill of Rights and Other Amendments	FS 1874
Growth of the Constitution	FS 1967
One Nation	MP Part 1&2 2039, 772
Our Bill of Rights	MP 2043
Bill of Rights in Action - Story of a Trial	MP 579
American Presidency	MP 1863
Servant of the People	MP 2081
Supreme Court - Justice Under Law	FS 2099
First Tuesday After the First Monday	MP 1927
Focus on the Vice-Presidency	MP 1942
With Liberty and Justice for All	MP Part 1&2 2138, 773
How We Elect Our Representatives	MP 1977

Greenfield District Library

Look-It Up Skills with an Encyclopedia Transparency Set No. 93-99
Look It Up FS 678
Using the Encyclopedia FS 481

The following A.V. materials (Greenfield District Library) may be used to introduce sections or to review sections before the final test.

Congress	818
Executive Department and Agencies	820
Federal Courts	819
Government at Work	1608
President	817

EVALUATION

With the exception of the final test which is graded by the teacher, the entire unit is self-correcting. If the student scores 80% or better on the final test he will receive a Constitution Certificate of Award.

FOLLOW UP ACTIVITIES

1. List the names of the present Chief Justice and the eight associate justices of the Supreme Court.
2. Draw a cartoon showing the "checks and balance" system in the government.
3. Make a board game demonstrating how a bill becomes a law. Be sure to include instructions and rules for playing.
4. List the names of the current president's cabinet officers.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

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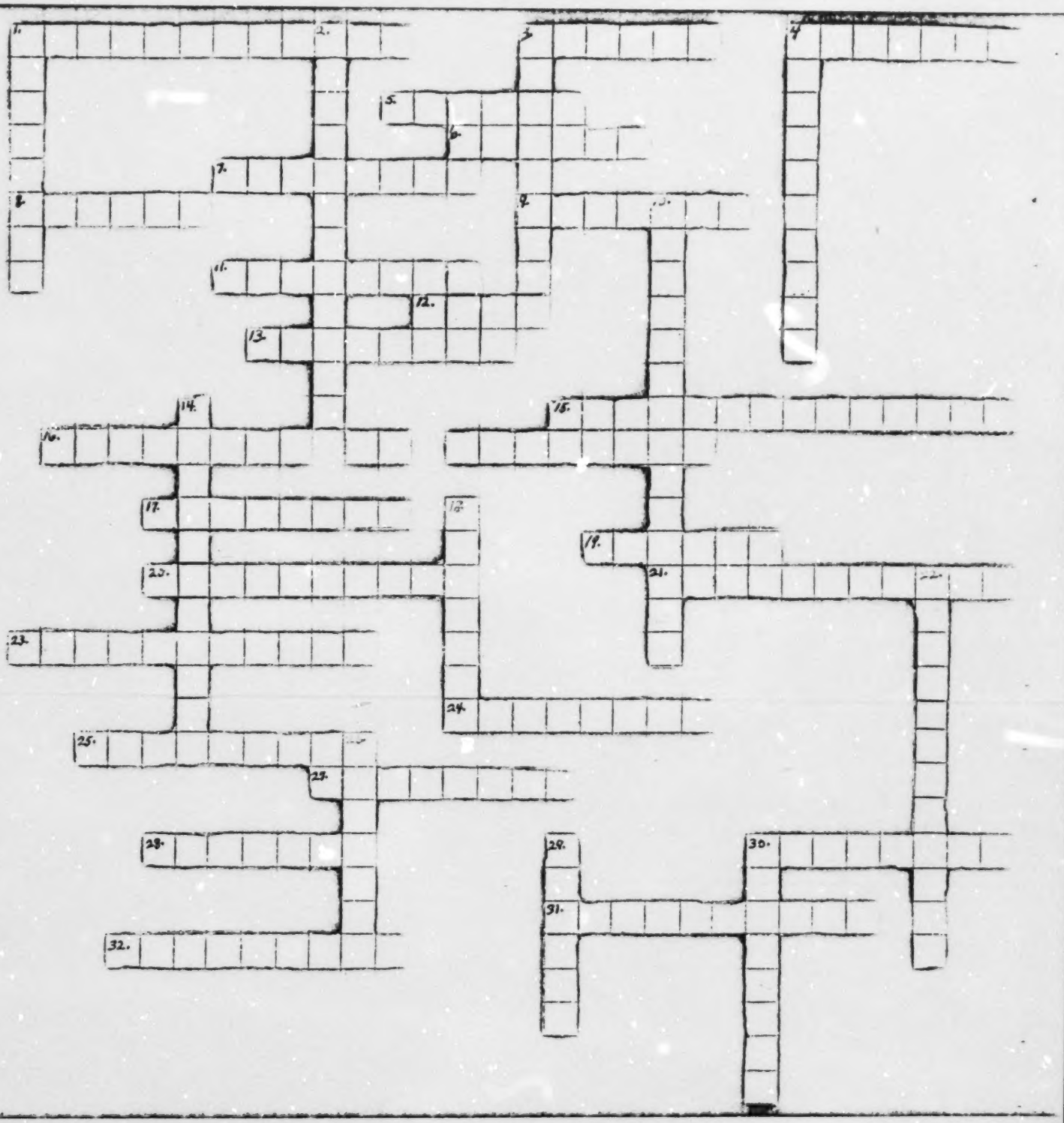
2. The World Book Encyclopedia, Vol 2, 4 & 20, 1973, U.S.A.
3. Mitchell, Joan, The Constitution, Milliken Publishing Co. St. Louis, Missouri, 1968.

CONSTITUTION CROSSWORD PUZZLE



Constitution	excise	document	consuls
qualifications	impose	encyclopedia	inauguration
preamble	commerce	almanac	treason
impeachment	naturalization	domestic	amendment
eligible	District of Columbia	tranquility	ratify
reside	congress	posterity	militia
revenue	legislature	compromise	jury
entirely	copyright	succession	prohibit
duties	patent	ambassador	suffrage

ACROSS

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

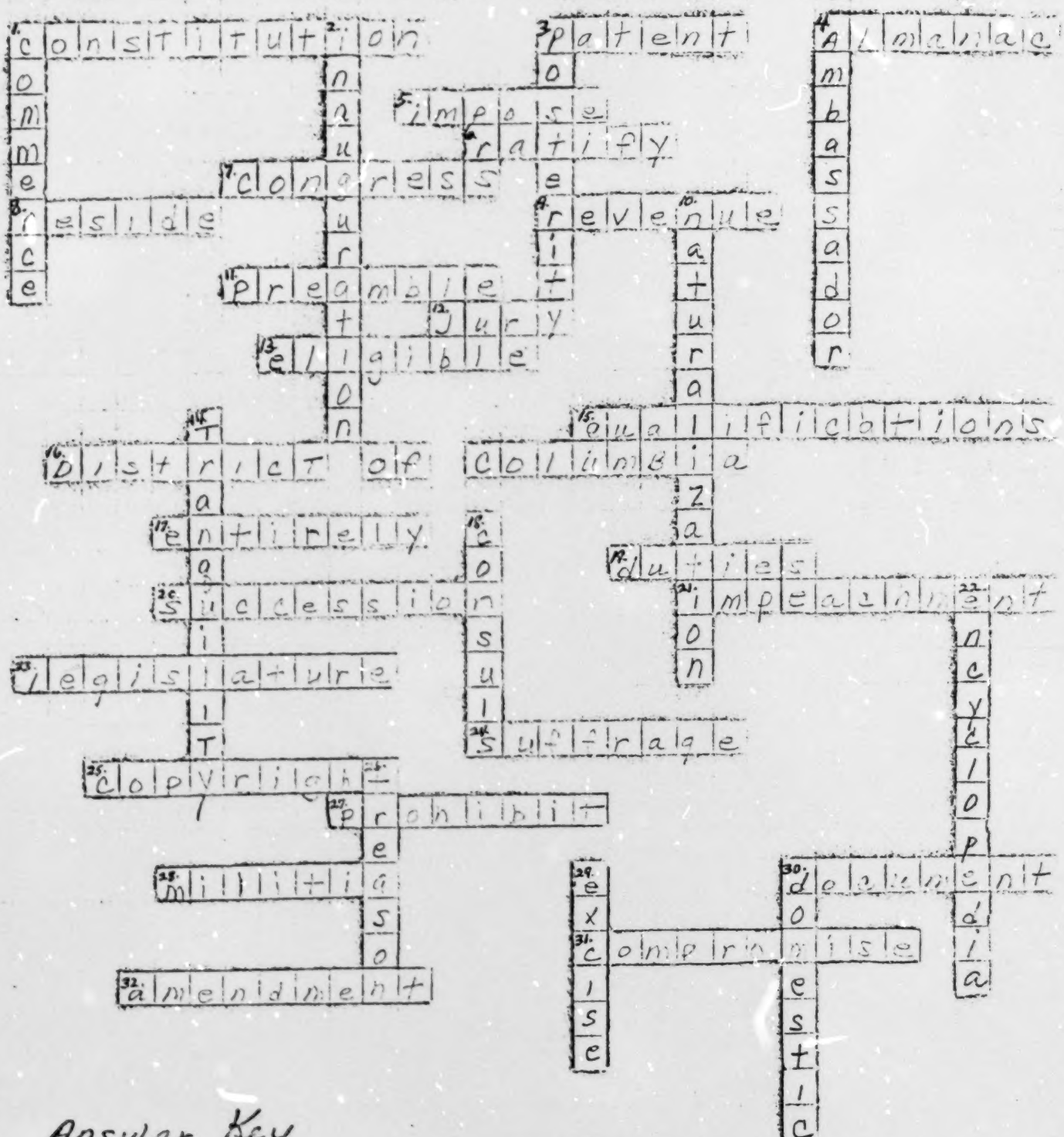
1. the document that is the law of the land in the United States
3. gives an inventor the exclusive right to make and sell his invention
4. reference book with brief facts
5. to levy (like a tax)
6. to approve
7. the Senate and House of Representatives
8. live there
9. income or money collected from taxes
11. introduction to the Constitution
12. group of 12 people who decide innocence or guilt of a person
13. qualified (for an office)
15. qualities or skills that fit a person (as for an office)
16. meaning of the abbreviation D.C. (three words)
17. completely
19. a tax on imports
20. the order in which government officials may replace the president
21. the charging of a public official with a crime
23. body that passes laws
24. a right to vote
25. law which protects an author's work from being copied
27. to prevent from doing something
28. citizens available for military services
30. official paper
31. to reach an agreement between two sides with both sides giving in a little
32. the way the Constitution is changed

v

DOWN

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

1. buying and selling; trade
2. a ceremonial induction into office
3. future generations
4. an official representative of his government in a foreign country
10. when a foreign person becomes a citizen
18. an official appointed by the government to live in a foreign country to represent the interest of his country
22. a reference book with information on all branches of knowledge
26. crimes against a country
29. tax on things made, sold or used within a country
30. relating to or carried on within one's country


1. constitution
3. patent
4. malpractice
5. impose
6. ratify
7. congress
8. reside
9. revenue
10. nature
11. preamble
12. jury
13. eligible
14. T
15. qualifications
16. District of Columbia
17. entirely
18. constitutional
19. duties
20. impeachment
21. Electoral College
22. incumbent
23. legislature
24. subpoena
25. Supremacy Clause
26. prohibit
27. militia
28. amendment
29. exclusionary rule
30. document
31. commerce
32. Answer Key

ANSWER KEY

FINAL TEST CONSTITUTION UNIT

1. c
2. c
3. b
4. d
5. d
6. e
7. b
8. b
9. b
10. c
11. a
12. d
13. c
14. c
15. b
16. a
17. b
18. d
19. a
20. d
21. a
22. b
23. e
24. d
25. c

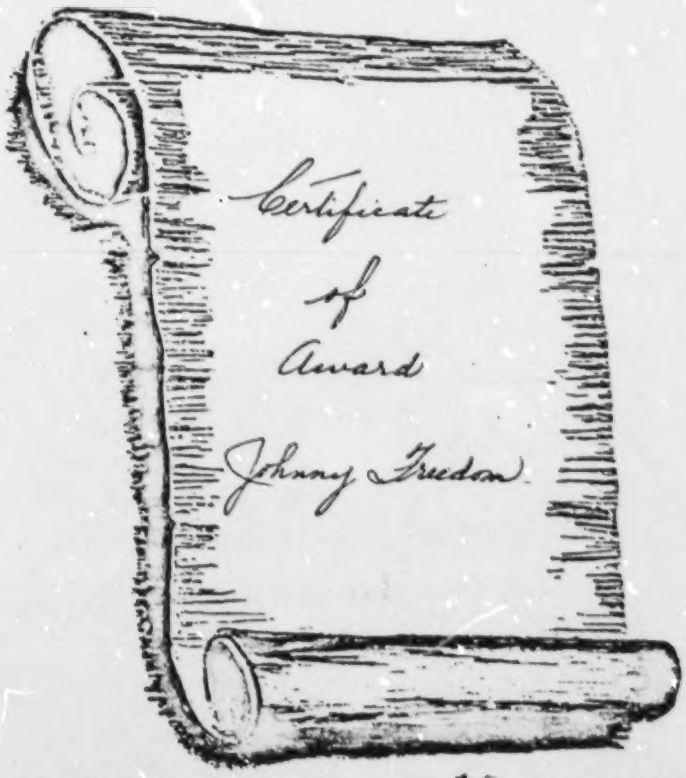
STUDENT SECTION

****

THE CONSTITUTION

What do you know about the Constitution? Of course, all 8th grade students know it's something you study in your 8th grade history class. But what do you really know about this famous document? This unit will help you become better acquainted with our system of government which has served as a model for many nations.

This unit consists of eight sections which will be student corrected. You must master each of the eight sections before taking the final test which will be corrected by your teacher. If you pass the final test with a score of 80% or better you will be awarded an official Constitution Certificate of Award suitable for framing.



SECTION 1

Philadelphia, May 14, 1787. Eleven years after signing the Declaration of Independence, the delegates to the Second Continental Congress saw a need to develop a plan for a new form of government - a constitution - rather than revise the Articles of Confederation. Why?

To move on to the next section you must answer this type of question. Wait! Don't panic! Don't ditch this unit yet! Let's get a plan of action. Where can you find this information? The library? You will find several books on the Constitution. But, you probably don't want to take the time to read a whole book just to answer this question so that you can move on to the next section. Where can you find this answer in just a few pages? You probably guessed the encyclopedia; but, there is another book that is even briefer. Get a copy of THE WORLD ALMANAC.

Take a close look at the index. Notice that there is a "Quick Reference Index" and a "General Index". This book has quick facts on everything from A to Z. What are you going to look under to find the information to answer your question? If you answered Constitution or United States Government, you are on the right track. Turn to this section in the almanac and decide where you should read to find your answer.

After looking at all the sections under "Constitution of the United States", you should have skimmed the section titled "Origin of the Constitution". In these five paragraphs, one sentence should have jumped out at you. "When the war was won, it became evident that a stronger federal union was needed to protect the mutual interests of the states."(THE WORLD ALMANAC, 1973 Edition, page 273) This gives you a general idea but no details as to why the delegates to the Second Continental Congress* felt a need to develop a new form of government - the Constitution.

*The Second Continental Congress later became known as the Constitutional Convention.

Using the "C" volume, look under "Constitution".

Did you find more facts to back up the idea that the United States needed a stronger federal government? Probably not. However, at the end of the entry you found a section that said, "See also British North America Act; Great Britain (Government); United States Constitution; Government; Bill of Rights." (WORLD BOOK ENCYCLOPEDIA, 1973, Vol. 4, page 798) This is called a cross-reference. Most encyclopedias use this to tell you where to look if the entry did not have enough information. Your next step should be to look up the cross-reference, "United States Constitution".

You have now found the section, "United States Constitution". Do you need to read the entire entry? Not if you know how to skim. Use the sub-headings (the words in dark print that separate the sections) to quickly find the section that has your answer.

The sub-heading, "The Need for the Constitution", should have jumped right out at you. Now, as you read, remember your question, "Why did the delegates to the Second Continental Congress feel a need to develop a plan for a new form of government - the Constitution?"

After reading, take a piece of paper. Put a heading on it. (Name, date, title of mini-unit) Write your question as it appears on page two. Then, in your own words, write a topic sentence using your question and the sentence found in the almanac as a guide. (Remember, these books are copyrighted and you are breaking the law if you copy directly from them.)

Need a refresher on topic sentences? In a paragraph, the topic sentence states the main idea. Usually the topic sentence is the first sentence in the paragraph. Occasionally the topic sentence is last, summarizing what the paragraph has said. Try the exercise below to make sure you understand.

Read the following paragraph and find the topic sentence.

> After the United States won its independence in the Revolutionary War, it faced the great problems of peacetime government. It had to enforce law and order, collect taxes, pay what was then a staggering public debt, and regulate and stimulate trade. The new nation also had to deal successfully with the Indian tribes and with other governments. (WORLD BOOK ENCYCLOPEDIA, 1973, Vol. 4, page 128)

The first sentence is the topic sentence. Notice how the other sentences explain or give more information about the topic sentence. The other sentences explain exactly what the peacetime problems were: enforce law and order, collect taxes, pay a public debt, regulate and stimulate trade.

Now try it on your own! Find the topic sentence. Ask yourself, "Do the other sentences support the topic sentence?"

> Now leaders of the infant republic soon became convinced that the Articles of Confederation of 1781 could not solve these problems and perform other tasks of governing a free, active and expanding country. The confederation government lacked an executive and a system of courts. It could not act directly upon the citizens of the nation, especially to tax them for purposes of diplomacy or defense. The confederation proved to be little more than an assembly of ambassadors from 13 jealous states. (WORLD BOOK ENCYCLOPEDIA, VOL. 20, p. 126)

CHECK TO SEE IF YOU WERE CORRECT.

ANSWER: Leaders of the infant republic soon became convinced that the Articles of Confederation of 1781 could not solve these problems and perform other tasks of governing a free, active and expanding country.

Now that you can recognize a topic sentence you are ready for the next step. You must be able to write a topic sentence. To write a good answer to the original question asked on page 2 you should include the main idea of the question in your topic sentence. What is the main idea in your question?

Right! "Why did the delegates to the Second Continental Congress feel a need to develop a plan for a new form of government?"

Now, change that question into a statement. If you came up with something like, "The delegates to the Second Continental Congress felt a need to develop a plan for a new form of govern-

ment", you're on the right track. Next you need to complete the sentence with the main idea found in the almanac. Write this topic sentence on your paper.

CHECK YOURSELF. (It does not have to be exactly the same, but should have the same idea as found in the answer)

ANSWER:

The delegates to the Second Continental Congress saw a need to develop a plan for a new form of government -the Constitution- because a stronger federal government was needed.

In order to pass to SECTION 2 you must answer the following question by writing a paragraph with a topic sentence and supporting sentence: How did the Great Compromise save the Convention? (Hint! Use your encyclopedia to find the needed information)

ANSWER:

The Great Compromise, proposed by Robert Sherman, protected the interest of both the large and small states. The large states wanted the Virginia Plan. This plan would have representation in Congress based on population or tax contributions. The small states favored the New Jersey Plan under which all states would be equally represented. The Great Compromise provided for equal representation in one house of Congress, the Senate, and representation by population in the other, the House of Representatives.

If you had a problem writing the topic sentence ask your teacher for help.

After you have a good topic sentence, you are ready to write the sub-topic sentences which give more information to support the main idea. Go back to the encyclopedia and re-read the section, "The Need for the Constitution", to find facts to support your main idea. Remember to use your own words when you write these sentences.

CHECK YOUR PARAGRAPH. (It does not have to be exactly the same but should have the same idea)

ANSWER:

The delegates to the Second Continental Congress decided to develop a new Constitution because a stronger federal government was needed under the Articles of Confederation. Each state ran its government without regard for the other states. Each state had its own money which was so inflated that it had practically no value. Trade between states was difficult because of high tariffs in each state. The states refused to pay the United States government their war debts. It was easy for debtors to not pay their debts because of the laws passed by many states and there was no way for the federal government to enforce its own laws.

If your paragraph contained these ideas, you are ready to move to the next section. If not, contact your teacher for help.

SECTION 2

In this section we are going to take a hard look at one sentence from the Constitution, the Preamble. The men who wrote the Constitution were not following orders. They were directed by their states to meet and revise The Articles of Confederation. They soon realized that they needed to scrap The Articles of Confederation and start from scratch. That is what they did. When they were finished, they were concerned that the people of the United States of America would not understand why they wrote a complete new document. In the Preamble, the introduction to the Constitution, they explained what they had done.

PREAMBLE

We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

To pass this section you must show that you understand the Preamble. To demonstrate this, match the following phrases from the Preamble to the correct explanation. Use your dictionary for any words new to you. Write your answers on the same piece of paper you used for the first section. Do not write in the unit.

A. "...in order to form a more perfect union..."
B. "...do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America."
C. "...in order to...insure domestic tranquility..."
D. "...secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity..."
E. "...in order to...establish justice..."
F. "...in order to...promote the general welfare..."
G. "...provide for the common defense..."
H. Preamble

_____1. Injustice had been the main cause of the Revolution. Our Constitution protects every citizen by providing a system for passing laws and a court system to enforce them.

_____2. This introduction explains the purpose of our government.

_____3. We, the people, agree to this Constitution as a plan for the government of the United States.

_____4. This phrase allows the government to protect the people from foreign attack.

_____5. Under the Articles of Confederation, we had a league of friendship between the states but under the Constitution, we have a union of states.

_____6. The government is expected to further the health, happiness, and prosperity of the people.

_____7. Under the Articles of Confederation, the government had no power to settle disputes between the states. Also, if the people in a state rebelled against the state, the federal government could not help. The Constitution solved these problems.

_____8. Americans, and future Americans, are protected from being unjustly ruled.

CHECK YOURSELF:

1. E 2. H 3. B 4. G 5. A 6. F 7. C 8. D

Figure your percentage and write it at the top of your paper. If you scored 80% or more, go on to the next section. If you did not score 80% or better, complete the following exercise.

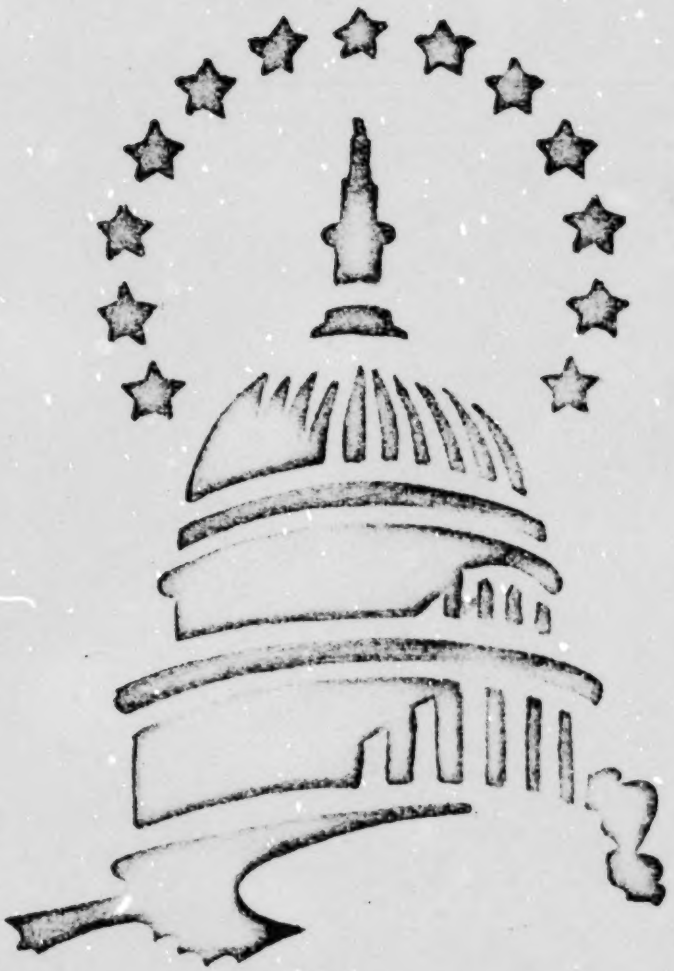
Define the following words on your paper, then see where they fit in the Preamble.

1. justice
2. posterity
3. defense
4. ordain
5. welfare
6. insure
7. domestic
8. tranquility

CHECK YOURSELF.

1. justice - fair treatment 2. posterity - future generations 3. defense - protection 4. ordain - establish by law 5. welfare - happiness, well being, prosperity 6. insure - to make certain 7. domestic - one's own country 8. tranquility - peace

Figure your percentage and enter it at the top of your paper. If you scored 80% or better, go to the next section. If not, see your teacher for help.



SECTION 3

The Preamble states that the Constitution will establish justice. Article 1 does this by providing for a legislative department, made up of the House of Representatives and the Senate. Use your encyclopedia, almanac or other reference book to complete the following exercises on the same sheet of paper used in the first two sections.

1. The states with small populations wanted each state to have the same same number of representatives. This was the _____ plan.
2. The states with large populations wanted representation based on population. This was called the _____ plan.
3. As a compromise, _____.
4. Each state was given equal representation in the _____.
5. The _____ ___ _____ was based on population.
6. Qualifications to become a representative are:_____ _____.
7. The term of office for a representative is _____.
8. Vacancies in the House of Representatives are filled by _____.
9. Congress is made up of the _____ and _____ ___ _____.

a. House of Representatives
b. a two-house Congress was set up
c. 2 years
d. New Jersey
e. Virginia
f. be at least 25 years old, live in the state represented, be an American citizen for at least 7 years
g. a special election called by the governor.
h. Senate
i. Senate and the House of Representatives

12.

CHECK YOURSELF:

1. d 2. e 3. b 4. h 5. a 6. f 7. c 8. g 9. i

Figure your percentage and write it at the top of your paper. If you missed a question, re-read the question with the correct answer. If you still have any questions see your teacher.

TRUE or FALSE? On your paper number from 1 to 11. Then write true if the statement is entirely true or false if any part of the statement is false.

1. Congress may regulate the movement of trains, people, radio and television programs, electric power, stocks and bonds, lottery tickets, manufactured goods, or raw materials across state lines or national boundaries.
2. Each state may coin money and fix its value.
3. The President may borrow money on the credit of the United States.
4. Congress may pass a tax on cigarettes.
5. Congress may ask a state to pass a federal law if they don't want to.
6. Congressmen may not be arrested or sued for what they say in Congress.
7. Congress protects the rights of authors and inventors by granting them copyrights and patents.
8. The President may declare war and raise an army.
9. Our postal system is set up by Congress.
10. Congress sets the rules for the naturalization of native Americans.
11. The "necessary and proper" clause has not allowed the powers of Congress to change as needed.

CHECK YOURSELF: RECORD YOUR SCORE AT THE TOP OF YOUR PAPER.

1. True 2. False 3. False 4. True 5. False 6. True
7. True 8. False 9. True 10. False 11. False

Use the almanac and encyclopedia to complete the following sentences on your paper.

1. Based on population, there is now one representative for approximately each _____.
2. The salary for a representative is _____ plus _____ for expenses.
3. California has _____ representatives.
4. Name 6 states that have only one representative.
5. Each state has _____ senators elected for _____ years.
6. How did the 17th amendment change the selection of senators?
7. To be eligible to run for the U.S. Senate a person must meet certain qualifications: _____.
8. The _____ is the non-voting president of the Senate.
9. The _____ has the power to impeach.
10. The _____ has the sole power to try all impeachment cases.
11. The Constitution states that Congress shall meet at least _____ every year.
12. The _____ serves in the absence of the Vice-President in the Senate.
13. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the _____.
14. Congress keeps a daily record of its proceedings called the _____.

CHECK YOURSELF:

1. 413,000
2. $42,500, $10,000 (1974)
3. 43 (1970 census)
4. Wyoming, Vermont, North Dakota, Nevada, Alaska, Delaware
5. 2, 6
6. Instead of being elected by the state legislators, senators are now elected by voters in their state.
7. Be at least 30 years old, citizen of the U.S. for at least 9 years and reside in the state which he will represent.
8. Vice-President
9. House of Representatives
10. Senate
11. once
12. President pro-tempore
13. House of Representatives
14. Congressional Record

In order to create a more perfect union and to secure the blessings of liberty, the writers of the Constitution denied the state and federal government certain powers. To learn more about this, complete the following exercise.

Put an "H" if the power belongs to the House of Representatives, an "S" if the power belongs to the Senate, a "C" if it belongs to both houses of Congress an "N" if it belongs to neither, and an "St" if it belongs to the state.

1. _____ pass a bill of attainder
2. _____ make all laws which shall be necessary and proper
3. _____ tax exports
4. _____ declare war
5. _____ introduce money bills
6. _____ pass an ex post facto law
7. _____ try impeachment cases
8. _____ choose a president pro tempore
9. _____ tax articles exported from states
10. _____ grant titles of nobility
11. _____ determines rules of order and punishes its own members
12. _____ have an elected member who is 29 years old

CHECK YOURSELF. RECORD YOUR SCORE AT THE TOP OF YOUR PAPER THEN GO ON TO THE NEXT SECTION.

1. N 2. C 3. N 4. C 5. H 6. N 7. S 8. S 9. N
10. N 11. C 12. H

The main function of Congress is to make laws. This exercise will demonstrate the steps a bill takes to become a law.

You will use the encyclopedia for this exercise. Your assignment is to make a chart showing how a bill becomes a law. You may make this chart at least $8\frac{1}{2}$ x $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Where are you going to look for your information?

If you looked in the Constitution under Section 7, Article 1, you found a general description that does not have enough information to make a detailed chart. Now where?

Let's look under "Bill". Look it up. Don't quit reading too soon.

Give yourself a pat on the back if you found your information under the subheading, "In Lawmaking". Turn to the cross-reference listed there. Make your chart using the information given under "How a Bill Becomes Law".

When your chart is completed, show it to your teacher for approval before moving on to the next section.

SECTION 4

Article 2 of the Constitution creates one of the most powerful positions in the world. To master this section of the unit, complete the following sentences.

Number your paper from 1 to 20 and write the word or words which complete the sentence.

1. Article 2 of the Constitution deals with the _____ Department.
2. The President's function is to carry out laws passed by _____.
3. In order to run for the office of President a person must have three qualifications:

   _____, _____, _____.
4. Use the cross-reference in Article 2, Section 1, Number 6 to list the order of succession if the President is unable to carry out the duties of his office.
5. The President is not elected by popular vote of the people, but by the _____.
6. To find more information on the election of the President, you would use the cross-reference _____.
7. Turn to the cross-reference in question six to answer the next three questions. Every state has as many votes in the Electoral College as the total of its _____ and _____ in Congress.
8. California has _____ electoral votes.
9. Each state's electors meet in the month of _____ to vote for their choice for President.
10. Section 2, Article 2 deals with the powers of the President. List on your paper the 4 powers given to the President in this section.

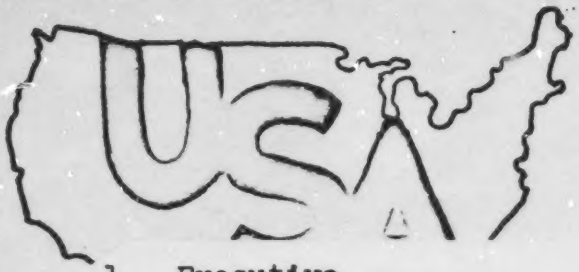
(Use the almanac to help you answer the next five questions.)

11. The United States has had a total of _____ presidents.
12. The youngest man to ever serve as President was _____.
13. The President who had the most children was _____.
14. The only unmarried President was _____.
15. Name the two Presidents who belonged to the Baptist Church.

(Use volume 15 of the WORLD BOOK ENCYCLOPEDIA to answer the next three questions.

16. The income of the President is _____.
17. When is the President inaugurated?
18. How many Presidents wore beards?
19. The President uses eleven advisors to help him with his many decisions. This group is called the President's Cabinet. List the titles of these eleven advisors. You may use either the Encyclopedia or Almanac.
20. A President may be _____ for committing treason, bribery, or other acts which are morally wrong or have been forbidden by law.

CHECK YOURSELF. FIGURE YOUR PERCENTAGE AND ENTER IT AT THE TOP OF YOUR PAPER. IF YOU SCORED AT LEAST 80% GO ON TO THE NEXT SECTION. IF NOT, DISCUSS THIS SECTION WITH YOUR TEACHER.



1. Executive

2. Congress

3. be at least 35 years old, be native born, and have lived in the U.S. for at least 14 years

4. Vice-President
   Speaker of the House
   President Pro-Tempore
   Secretary of State
   Secretary of Treasury
   Secretary of Defense
   Attorney General
   Secretary of Interior
   Secretary of Agriculture
   Secretary of Commerce
   Secretary of Labor
   Secretary of Health, Education, Welfare
   Secretary of Housing and Urban Development
   Secretary of Transportation

5. Electoral College

6. Electoral College

7. Senators and Representatives

8. 45 (1970 census)

9. December

10. 1. Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy.
    2. Pardon crimes against the U.S. Government.
    3. Make treaties with 2/3 majority vote of Senate.
    4. Appoint ambassadors, public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, other important officials of government not otherwise provided for in the constitution.

11. 39 (1974 edition)

12. Theodore Roosevelt

13. William H. Harrison

14. James Buchanan

15. Harding, Truman

16. $200,000 salary, $50,000 expenses, $40,000 travel. (1974 edition)

17. Noon, January 20th following election.

18. five

19. Secretary of State
Secretary of Treasury (Almanac 1974 edition)
Attorney General
Secretary of Agriculture
Secretary of Interior
Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare
Secretary of Housing and Urban Development
Secretary of Justice
Secretary of Commerce
Secretary of Transportation
Secretary of Labor

20. impeached

GO ON TO THE NEXT SECTION

SECTION 5

So far we have looked at the powers given the Legislative and the Executive Department. We are now going to look at the power given to the Judicial Department. As you study this section, think about the relationship between the three departments of government: the Congress, the President, and the Supreme Court.

Use the cross-references in Article 3, Section 1 to answer the following questions:

1. What provision is made in the Constitution for federal courts? To answer this question, write a paragraph using a topic sentence and supporting sentences. Refer back to section 1 of this unit if you need help.

2. Write a paragraph giving the number of members, qualifications, terms, and salary of the Supreme Court.

3. The Supreme Court tries two types of cases. Those which are appealed to the Supreme Court are called appellate jurisdiction cases. Those which start with the Supreme Court are called original jurisdiction cases. Write one or two paragraphs explaining the difference between these two jurisdictions.

CHECK YOURSELF: Your answers need not be exactly the same, but should have the same ideas.

ANSWER:

1. The constitution provides for one federal court, the Supreme Court. All other courts are established by Congress as a need arises. The federal courts handle the following types of cases: those involving the Constitution, federal laws, cases which involve the United States, cases where there are citizens from two different states involved, cases which involve other countries or citizens of another country, and admiralty cases.

2. Congress sets the number of Supreme Court judges. Before 1869, the court had six judges. Now we have nine judges. Although there are no qualifications for the position, most of these men have been judges, lawyers, law teachers or government officials. They are appointed by the President with the consent of the Senate. They serve for life or during good behavior. The Chief Justice receives $62,500 a year, and associate justices receive $60,000. (1974 edition)

3. a. The Supreme Court tries mainly appellate jurisdiction cases which start in a lower court and are appealed to the Supreme Court. These cases are usually appealed on the grounds that the judge made an error during the trial.

   b. A small part of the cases heard by the Supreme Court start with the Supreme Court. These are original jurisdiction cases. The only original jurisdiction cases are those involving: ambassadors, public ministers and consuls, and cases involving a state.

In checking your anwers, if you found that you left out information, re-write your answers to include the information. Show your paragraph to your teacher before going on to the next section.

SECTION 6

This next section deals with Articles IV, V, VI and VII. To pass this section you must match the following statement with the right article. On your paper make a chart and divide it into 4 columns. Label the columns Article IV, V, VI, VII; then write the number of the following statements in the column in which it belongs.

1. Citizens traveling from one state to another are entitled to the same rights as the citizens of that state.
2. When state laws conflict with national laws, the national law is accepted over the state law.
3. No new state may be made within another state and no two states may combine without the permission of the states involved and Congress.
4. Each state will respect the laws of every other state.
5. A 2/3 vote of Congress or a national convention called by Congress, when asked to do so by 2/3 of the state legislatures, are the two ways an amendment to the Constitution may be proposed.
6. States must return a criminal to the state where the crime was committed.
7. Every state and federal government official must swear that he will up-hold the Constitution.
8. Nine states had to adopt the Constitution before it became the supreme law of the land.

9. Ratification of an amendment must be by 3/4 of all the state legislatures or by approval of 3/4 of the states in convention.

10. Congress may govern federal territories and make rules for the use of government property.

CHECK YOURSELF:

ARTICLE IV: 1, 3, 4, 6, 10

ARTICLE V: 5, 9

ARTICLE VI: 2, 7

ARTICLE VII: 8

Figure your percentage and enter it at the top of your paper. If you scored 80% or more go on to the next section.

SECTION 7

Hang in there. You have almost finished this unit. This section, dealing with the amendments, is the next to the last section before you take the final test.

Amendments have added to the Constitution without changing the basic framework. Since the ratification of the Constitution in 1788, 26 amendments have been ratified. To pass this section you must identify the changes these amendments have made in our government.

Using the encyclopedia and/or almanac match the amendment with the correct definition.

1. Several states refused to sign the Constitution because they felt it did not guarantee personal freedoms. These ten amendments, known as the _____ ____ _____, were proposed to satisfy these states.
2. Gives women the right to vote.
3. Protects a citizen from housing soldiers in his home against his wishes.
4. Abolished slavery.
5. Anyone who has been tried in court for a crime cannot be tried again on the same charge if he has been found innocent.
6. Allows people in the District of Columbia to vote in presidential elections.
7. Gives equal rights to all citizens, regardless of race or color.

8. Prohibits the sale and manufacture of liquor.
9. Repealed the 18th amendment.
10. Says that the terms of the President and Vice-President shall begin at noon on January 20 and that Congress shall convene at noon on January 3.
11. Guarantees every citizen the right to a fair trial by jury.
12. Prohibits anyone from arresting a citizen or searching his home without a warrant.
13. Reserves for the states or for the people, all the powers not delegated to the federal government by the Constitution.
14. This amendment made two changes in the Constitution. First, it provides for the separate vote for President and Vice-President and it also sets a time limit for the House of Representatives to choose a President if there is no clear majority.
15. Guarantees the freedom of religion, speech, and press; the right of assembly, and the right to petition.
16. Prohibits the use of a poll tax in federal elections.
17. Gives people the right to keep and bear arms.
18. Gives the right to a speedy and public trial, tried by an impartial jury.
19. Makes the federal income tax legal.
20. Defines who is a citizen of the United States and gives former slaves full civil rights.
21. Takes the power of electing the senators of a state from the state legislature and gives it to the people of that state.
22. This amendment gives the right to vote to persons eighteen years of age or older.

23. States that no person may be elected President more than twice.

24. Prohibits excessive bail or fines.

CHECK YOURSELF:

1. Bill of Rights 2. 19 3. 3 4. 13 5. 5 6. 23 7. 15
8. 18 9. 21 10. 20 11. 6 or 7 12. 4 13. 10 14. 12
15. 1 16. 24 17. 2 18. 6 19. 16 20. 14 21. 17
22. 26 23. 22 24. 8

RECORD YOUR SCORE. If you scored 80% or more go on to the next section.

SECTION 8

This last section will help you review before you take your final test to receive your certificate.

Here are four steps to help you get organized for reviewing.

STEP 1: Put yourself in the teacher's place. Try to psyche the teacher out. What information do you think he/she is going to ask questions about? Identify the important facts.

STEP 2: Go back and re-read the material you think will be covered on the test. You probably identified the background to the Constitution, the legislative department, the judicial department, and the amendments as the areas that you will be tested on. As you re-read these sections make a study sheet for yourself. For this test you might make a page for each of the areas you will be tested on. As you re-read, jot down brief notes on the main ideas or facts as you come across them.

STEP 3: Get a friend or someone who is familiar with the subject to ask you questions from your study sheet. Review this information until you are able to answer all the questions.

STEP 4: Just before taking the test, review your study sheet by yourself. This might be done the night before the test or the morning of the test. Steps 1, 2, and 3 should be done several days before the test. The student who panics before a test is the student who tries to do all four steps on the day of the test. Plan ahead so this does not happen to you.

You should now be prepared to take the final test. GOOD LUCK!

FINAL TEST FOR THE CONSTITUTION UNIT

Your teacher will correct this test for you.

Answer all questions on an answer sheet. Do not mark on this test.

READ the question. CHOOSE the answer you think is best. WRITE the letter on your answer sheet.

1. The delegates to the Constitutional Convention felt it was necessary to discard the Articles of Confederation and write a new Constitution because:
   (a) the United States needed a stronger federal government
   (b) the Articles of Confederation were too weak
   (c) both a and b
2. Senators were first elected by the:
   (a) people
   (b) the President
   (c) state legislatures
   (d) Electoral College
3. The only amendment ever repealed, prohibited:
   (a) slavery
   (b) sale and manufacture of liquor
   (c) right for women to vote
4. The first ten amendments to the Constitution are known as the:
   (a) Declaration of Independence
   (b) Articles of Confederation
   (c) Congressional Record
   (d) none of the above

5. The Preamble:

   (a) lists the purpose of the Constitution

   (b) introduces the Constitution

   (c) is one sentence long

   (d) all of the above

6. Congress is:

   (a) the House of Representatives and the Senate

   (b) enforces laws

   (c) passes laws

   (d) all of the above

   (e) a and c

7. Each state was given equal representation in the:

   (a) Supreme Court

   (b) Senate

   (c) House of Representatives

   (d) none of the above

8. The qualifications for becoming a representative are:

   (a) at least 35 years old, resident of the state from which elected, citizen of the U.S. for at least 7 years

   (b) live in the state he represents, be at least 25 years old, an American citizen for at least 7 years.

   (c) the same as for a Senator

9. The powers to regulate trade; coin money; declare war; set up a postal system; borrow money on the credit of the United States belongs to:

   (a) the President

   (b) Congress

   (c) the Supreme Court

   (d) all of the above

10. The Constitution may be changed by:

(a) the President

(b) Cabinet Officers

(c) amendments

(d) the Supreme Court

11. Congress protects the rights of authors by providing for:

(a) copyright laws

(b) patents

(c) all of the above

(d) none of the above

12. Based on the 1970 census, California has _____electoral votes.

(a) 53

(b) 63

(c) 33

(d) 45

13. The _____ serves as president of the Senate in the absence of the Vice-President in the Senate.

(a) President

(b) Speaker of the House

(c) President Pro Tempore

(d) Chief Justice of the Supreme Court

14. A pocket veto is a bill that:

(a) a Senator puts in his pocket

(b) a Representative puts in his pocket

(c) reaches the President less than ten days before Congress adjourns and he kills the bill by not signing it

(d) is killed by Congress

15. After a bill has been approved by majority vote in the Senate and the House of Representatives, it becomes a law:

(a) automatically

(b) when the President signs it

(c) if within ten days the President has not signed it or vetoed it

(d) both b and c

16. The President is elected by:

(a) Electoral College

(b) popular vote of the people

(c) Congress

17. A President may be _____ for committing treason, bribery, or other acts which are morally wrong or have been forbidden by law.

(a) fired

(b) impeached

(c) congratulated

(d) none of the above

18. If neither the President nor the Vice-President can serve as President, the next in line of succession is:

(a) the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court

(b) President pro tem of the Senate

(c) the Secretary of State

(d) the Speaker of the House

19. The executive department heads which advise the President are:

(a) cabinet members

(b) federal judges

(c) electoral college

(d) senators

20. The number of Supreme Court judges is _____ and they serve for _____.

(a) 6, 10 years

(b) 9, 20 years

(c) 6, life or good behavior

(d) 9, life or good behavior

21. Most of the Supreme Court's cases are:

(a) appellate jurisdiction cases

(b) original jurisdiction cases

(c) referred to District Courts

(d) referred to State Courts

22. Two ways an amendment to the Constitution may be proposed are by a:

(a) 2/3 vote of Congress or National Convention called for by the President

(b) 2/3 vote of Congress or National Convention called for by 2/3 of state legislatures

(c) majority vote of Congress or the state legislatures

23. Ratification of an amendment is by:

(a) the President

(b) a 3/4 vote of the Senate

(c) a 3/4 vote of state legislatures

(d) a 3/5 vote of a states convention

(e) c or d

24. The first ten amendments to the Constitution are called:

(a) Bill of Rights

(b) guarantee personal freedoms

(c) were added because several states refused to ratify the Constitution without them

(d) all of the above

25. The supreme law of the land in the United States is:

(a) Declaration of Independence

(b) California State Constitution

(c) U.S. Constitution

(d) Articles of Confederation